

THE BRITISH COLUMBIAN.

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NEW WESTMINSTER, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1868.

[PRICE 6d. or 12 cts.]

TELEGRAPHIC.

EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Russell intends to move in the House of Lords, Dec. 22, a resolution to the effect that the education of the working class in England and Wales ought to be improved and that every child has a right to the blessings of education and that it is the duty of the State to guard and maintain that right.

FLORENCE, Dec. 8.—Caribaldi has again disappeared from Caprena, and it is feared that this party of action will make another attempt on Rome.

DUBLIN, Dec. 13.—The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has issued a proclamation declaring the holding of public funerals in honor of Fenians executed at Manchester, seditious and prohibiting them in future. Attempts were made in Glasgow and Belfast but checked by the authorities.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—A daring attempt was made today to release the Fenian Col. Burke. Powder was exploded beneath the prison walls of Clerkenwell, and one side of the wall was blown into the air. The adjoining buildings were destroyed. It is rumored that twenty persons were killed.

Dec. 15.—The Government prevented the mock funerals at Liverpool and other places in England and Ireland yesterday. Eight open disturbances occurred. Large rewards for the arrest of the parties guilty of the Fenian explosion are offered.

Dec. 16.—Last night an apparently organized attempt to fire several work-houses in the city was made, but unsuccessful. It is generally supposed to be the work of Fenians. These events cause alarm throughout the metropolis. Hundreds of special policemen have been sworn in.

Dec. 17.—The authorities received information that quantities of nitroglycerine had been secreted in New-castle-on-Tyne, supposed by Fenians. The Sheriff and a posse of police removed it; in removing the substance it exploded with tremendous destruction. Several of the police were instantly killed. The men nearest the package were blown to atoms. Sheriff badly hurt.

Dec. 18.—Another attempt to blow up the City Prison was made today. The powder was placed under the walls of Mill Bank jail, where a number of Fenians are confined. The preparations were completed, and the fuse lighted, but did not explode, No clue to the guilty party.

EASTERN STATES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—In the Senate a resolution was passed asking the President for information respecting the English joint occupation of the Island of San Juan.

Dec. 9.—Ramsay offered a resolution for preliminary arrangements for a treaty with Canada with reference to duties on importations and free navigation of lakes and river St. Lawrence and tributaries.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10.—The Union League has nominated General Grant for President.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—The Times special says the House Committee will report in favor of the appropriation to pay for Alaska on Thursday. It will probably pass by a majority.

Dec. 13.—The fourth article in the treaty for the purchase of St. Thomas declares the cession to be complete and absolute on the exchange of ratifications without waiting for formal delivery; it has been arranged that the delivery will take place on first of January 1868.

Dec. 14.—The Herald's Havana special has authentic intelligence from Spain which says the Spanish Government has made a formal offer to the American Government to sell Cuba and Porto Rico—price, one hundred

and fifty million dollars in gold.

Dec. 15.—The Tribune says the negotiations for the fusion of the Fenian organizations are likely to be successful.

The Herald says the Democrats west have declared in favor of Hancock for President.

CANADA.

OTTAWA, Dec. 12.—The House of Commons, yesterday passed resolutions in reference to the purchase of the northwest territory, by large majorities.

OREGON.

MONTICELLO, Dec. 24.—The storm of the 13th and 14th was very destructive. The hotel, sawmill and store, workshops and all the dwellings excepting those of C. Smith, Godwin and Allman, at Monticello proper, were washed away. The road between Monticello and Freeport was undermined and rendered impassable. The farms are swept of fences and covered with drift timber and sediment and a new channel was nearly cut through the Columbia river. At Freeport a storehouse was swept away. The road was undermined to within ten feet of the Freeport Hotel. Much stock has been lost, but an estimate of the amount cannot now be accurately made.

The settlers on the river bottom, all the way to Cowitz prairie, have suffered heavily in stock and improvements. No lives were lost, so far as we are able to ascertain. The telegraph line was destroyed for over two miles and had to be entirely rebuilt. On Lewis river the losses have been considerable in stock and improvements. On Kalama river the water was also high, but we hear of no losses beyond the destruction of the telegraph.

The storm in Oregon, though severe was not productive of much damage. Soaps carried away; a cable crossing the Willamette river, at Portland. The bridges for six miles north of here are impassable for wagons or horses. Storming heavily here to-night.

A WONDERFUL WOMAN.—Till within a few years, previous to the commencement of the present century a complete specimen of the hardy Celtic race remained, who inhabited a cottage on the borders of Llanberis Lake. This was Margaret Uch Evan of Penllyn, the greatest hunter, shooter and fisher of her time. She kept at least a dozen or two of dogs—terriers, greyhounds and spaniels—all excellent of their kinds. She killed more foxes in one year than all the confederate hunters did in ten; rowed stoutly and was queen of the lake; fiddled excellently, and knew all the old Welsh music; nor did she neglect the mechanic arts, for she was a very good joiner; and, notwithstanding she was 70 years of age, was the best wrestler of her time, few young men dared to try a fall with her. For many years she had a maid of congenial qualities; but death, that mighty hunter, as Pennant remarks, "at last earthed this faithful companion."

Land and Water.

PLANT.—When a Spaniard eats a peach or pear by the roadside, wherever he is, he digs a hole in the ground with his foot, and covers the seed. Consequently, all over Spain, in the roadsides and elsewhere, fruit in great abundance tempts the taste, and is ever free. Let this practice be imitated in our country, and the weary wanderer will be blest, and bless the hand that ministered to his comfort and joy. We are bound to leave the world as good, or better, than we found it, and he is a selfish churl who basks under the shadow, and eats the fruit of trees which other hands have planted, if he will not also plant trees which will yield fruit to coming generations.

New Advertisements.

D. Withrow

COLUMBIA STREET,

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Importer

MANUFACTURER

DEALER IN

FURNITURE

BEDDING,

WILLOW-WARE,

WINDOW SASHES,

DOORS, &c.

FURNITURE.

Parlor and Bed-room Suits, Tables, Bureaux, Side-boards, Cupboards, Chairs, Sofas, Couches, What-nots, Wash-stands, Mirrors, Hat-racks, Hangers, &c. &c.

BEDDING.

Hair Mattresses, Fulu do.,

Straw do., and Feather beds.

WILLOW WARE.

Baby Carriages, Baby Cradles,

Baskets of every size and description, Toys, in great variety.

WINDOWS, DOORS, &c.

This is the only House in the United Colony that imports and keeps on hand an assortment of Window sash, Doors, and Venetian Blinds of Eastern manufacture. Also, on hand, Window glass, Putty, Wall paper, &c. &c.

MOULDINGS.

In Gilt and Rosewood, for Picture frames, constantly on hand, and Pictures framed with neatness and dispatch.

MUSIC.

Sole Agent for A. McPHAIL & Co's. Grand over-string

PIANOS.

A few superior Instruments now on hand.

All the above Goods being imported direct from the Manufacturers, will be sold at prices which will defy successful competition.

Orders from the up-country are solicited, and will receive special attention.

au81tc

D. WITHROW.

New Advertisements.

BURRARDINLET

STAGE LINE.

The undersigned announces to the public that he has established a daily line of Stages between New Westminster and Burrard Inlet. The Stages will start from the

ORO RESTAURANT,

COLUMBIA STREET

EVERY MORNING,

TEN O'CLOCK,

Returning the same day, leaving Brighton at 3 o'clock, p. m.

FARE, \$1 EACH WAY.

oc12tc

PRIZE SALMON.

PUT up in Kits by Duncan McLean, convenient for family use.

For Sale by Wm. CLARKSON.

oc261m

FRENCH'S

FISH MARKET

Front street, New Westminster.

In the above Market will always be found in season,

FRESH

Of Every kind, both Fresh, Salted and Smoked.

Also, in season, all kinds of

GAME.

Shipping orders promptly attended to

New Westminster, July 5, 1867. Jy6tc

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership for some time existing between the undersigned, under the style of P. L. Anderson & Co., was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st October 1867.

All debts due to the late firm are to be paid to P. L. Anderson, who will settle all claims against the same.

P. L. ANDERSON.

W. EVANS.

no6. 1 mo.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL

VICTORIA, V. I. B. C.

PROPRIETOR,

E. C. HOLDEN.

This spacious fire-proof Family Hotel has Single Rooms and Suites of Rooms for Families, furnished with every desirable requisite for comfort and accommodation.

The Bar and Dining-Room are conducted in first-class style.

TERMS MODERATE

fe9tc

NOTICE TO RATEPAYERS.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Ratepayers of the City of New Westminster that the Municipal Tax for the current year is now due, and they are requested to pay the same to the Collector at his Office, on or before the 1st day of February next.

By order of the Council, HENRY V. EDMONDS, Collector.

New Westminster, November 6th, 1867.

New Advertisements.

A. W. PIPER,

CONFECTIONER,

Government Street, Victoria,

B. C.

TAKE pleasure in announcing to the public that he is prepared to manufacture every variety of Confectionery at the most reasonable rates, and of the purest and best quality.

NO ADVANCE IN PRICES,

TARIFF OR NO TARIFF!

Orders from the Interior are collected and will receive prompt attention.

Victoria, March 23d 1867.

YALE

COLONIAL HOTEL!!!

RESTAURANT!

PIERRE & LATREMOUILLERE,

PROPRIETORS.

THE above New and First Class Hotel, situated nearly opposite the steamboat landing, in the town of Yale, B. C., is now open for the accommodation of the public, and having been fitted up with great care, is provided with every accommodation for the comfort of its guests. In the

Restaurant Department

The Cooking will be found of rare excellence, and the table supplied to suit the most fastidious taste. The

Sleeping Departments

Are neat, comfortable and commodious, and the accommodation for private families excellent.

THE BAR

Is stocked with the choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

The whole establishment being under the special management and superintendence of the proprietors, guests may rely upon being treated with every care and attention.

Yale, B. C., July 28, 1866. Jy25

FOR SALE.

One 12 Horse power

Steam Engine and

Boiler.

THE COMPLETE

MACHINERY FOR

A SAW MILL.

AND A

PLANER.

either together or in Lots.

Apply to

H. V. EDMONDS.

ap6tc

JUST RECEIVED!

NEW STOCK

OF

LYONS'S

CALIFORNIA

ALE.

W. H. SUTTON, Agent for British Columbia.

Jy31 4m

New Advertisements.

TO LEASE.

A TWO STORY Dwelling-house, hard-finished throughout, comprising a drawing-room, bed-room, kitchen pantry, wash-room and a large hall fifteen by twenty feet on the ground floor, and four large bed-rooms, with closets, &c., and a hall fifteen by twenty-three feet on the second floor, together with outhouses, &c., complete. Also a large and well kept garden, containing over 100 fruit trees, mostly bearing, and several hundred currant bushes, &c. &c. Also 12 acres of enclosed land, one-half of which is in Timothy. The above property is within five minutes walk of the centre of the City, and may be had for a term of years upon the most liberal terms.

Apply to Wm. CLARKSON.

New Westminster, May 11th, 1867. 1c

HENRY V. EDMONDS

AUCTIONEER, SCRIVENER,

COMMISSION,

General and Real Estate Agent.

Office—Columbia street, near the Custom House.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date J. C. BEEDY & CO. are not responsible for damage on Oils or Liquids shipped in Tin or Glass, or for avoidable detention caused by breakage, bridges, road-slides, or any other agency beyond their control, unless a special contract made in writing in respect such goods at the time of shipment.

J. C. BEEDY & CO.

Yale, B. C. Dec. 3d, 1867. 1y

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

THAT property known as Woodcock, situated on Richard street, a wharf, upon which are built warehouses, sheds and a "piggery" capable of containing 200 hogs.

This property enjoys a free water-way with sufficient depth for shipping to slide the wharf.

The whole or any portion will be leased upon the most reasonable terms.

Apply to Wm. CLARKSON.

New Westminster, May 11th, 1867. 1c

TO LEASE.

THE premises on the corner of Columbia and Mary streets, recently occupied by T. Stodard, consisting of a paint-shop, dwelling and carpenter's shop.

Terms easy.

Apply to Wm. CLARKSON.

New Westminster, May 11th, 1867. 1c

FOR SALE.

SIXTY-FOUR acres of excellent land situated on the South bank of the Fraser River, nearly opposite the Camp. One-half of the land is open prairie, quite above high water mark, and covered with good grass.

Terms very tempting.

Apply to Wm. CLARKSON.

New Westminster, May 11th, 1867. 1c

CHAMPAGNE.

NAPOLEON'S CABINET

BOUCHE.

WE HAVE APPOINTED

Messrs. Grelley & Frerrie

OF VICTORIA,

Our Sole Agents

For Vancouver Island and British Columbia, of our above

named Wines.

BOUCHE, PILS & CO.

at Mareuil-sur Ay, Champagne, France.

se22

DISSOLUTION OF

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the Firm name of URIAH NELSON & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

URIAH NELSON, OTIS PARSONS.

oc581

Important to Business Men in
Victoria, California, Portland,
and Places on the Sound!

This Journal is the oldest newspaper published in British Columbia; it is read by every business man from New Westminster to the Rocky Mountains, and is highly valued as an advertising medium for the Colony.

DAVID SPENCER, Proprietor, and L. E. FLEMING, Editor, 241, Street, where advertisements and subscriptions for the same are received.

The British Columbian.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1868.

THE OLD AND THE NEW.

Old Eighteen hundred and Sixty-seven, with hoary head and palsied limb, has just disappeared in the illimitable gulf of the eternal past, and Winter once more encloses the dead Summer in its mantle of snow, as in a shroud. Standing, as we do, on the ridge which divides the old year and the new—the past and the future—it is expected of us to take a retrospect of the past and a peep into the future. The year whose sands have just run out, although perhaps less eventful than some of its predecessors, has been marked by transactions which must fill no unimportant niche in the as yet unwritten history of the world. In the old world the atmosphere has more than once worn an unsettled look, and omens of evil, startling enough to those more immediately interested, have threatened the firmament, but we may well congratulate ourselves that our own great nation, enjoying comparative peace, has had no small share in preserving the peace of Europe. The Turks, no less Turkish in propensity than in name, have no doubt been treating the poor Cretans badly enough, while the monster Theodore continues, with more or less restraint, to indulge his fiendish passions. It is to be feared, however, that the expedition just sent out to avenge the wrongs which a few of our countrymen have suffered, and for aught that is known to the contrary, are still suffering at his hands, will have properly subdued his savage pride before another year has run its course. Perhaps the most startling incidents of the year have been enacted on Italian soil, where the patriotic old hero of Capri had almost gained a foothold within the gates of the "Eternal City," when his victorious march was only checked through the intervention of Napoleon, thus at once hurrying the national pride of Italy and giving the Pope a further lease of temporal power. Does the Pope really know, what nearly all Christendom knows, that his temporal government is one of the very worst that ever existed; that there is not a vice of tyranny, oppression, espionage and misadministration, that has not a place in it? Hermetically sealed in a chamber of the Vatican, what can he possibly see of what goes on around him? The very sanctity which he is surrounded denies him access to those sources of information which are essential to good administration. The sooner his Holiness relinquishes his temporal authority the better will it be for Italy and the Church of which he is the recognized head. Nor is Napoleon acting the part of a true friend in perpetuating with the sword a condition inimical alike to temporal and spiritual interests, and which even Napoleon cannot long uphold. What Prussia attained with her needle-gun she has not surrendered. The year 1866 knocked down that wall which checked Central Europe in its progress towards freedom and liberalism, and 1867 has done much towards consolidating the unified German States. But Austria is only scotched, not killed, and there will very likely be another meeting of swords before the proud House of Hapsburg settles down into a second or third rate power. If ere long Austria should engage in another war, and with Prussia and Russia as opponents, it is to be feared that such a war will sound the knell of the House of Hapsburg, and engrave upon the tablets of history *finis Austriae*. Turning from war to peace, the great Exposition at Paris holds a prominent place in the year which has just closed. Such a gathering of the works of genius, and of art, such a coming together of the crowned heads and great ones of the earth, such a mingling of the various branches of

the Great Human Family never marked any previous year. If the lion and the lamb did not lie down together, they at least rubbed shoulders in friendly greeting. Alexander the II. was the guest of Napoleon III., and the bones of Napoleon the II. have been sent home to rest, as a pledge of peace between the two powerful nations so long at enmity. We said that our own great nation has been in the enjoyment of comparative peace. It cannot be said that she enjoyed domestic peace. Nor is she likely to do so until she settles out even-handed justice to all her sons. The festering there must be withdrawn from Erie's side. Royalty must throw aside all semblance of partiality, and visit the Lakes of Killarney as well as the Lochs of Scotland. But the real battle has been fought on the floor of the House of Commons, and the year 1867 will be chiefly memorable, as regards Great Britain, on account of what is termed "a leap in the dark," but what is in reality a tremendous stride towards Democracy. The Reform Bill of 1867, considered entirely apart from the extraordinary means by which it was brought about, is a stride in liberalism which has almost taken the breath from the most ultra liberals. Eighteen hundred and sixty-seven gave birth to the Reform Bill. To 1868 is left to prove the utility of the measure and the fitness of England's masses to take a share in the government of their country. Making due allowance for the unrest of Ireland, and the very natural self-interest with which timid Statesmen anticipate the result of the "leap in the dark," we may fairly say that the outgoing year has dealt kindly with our Queen and country. Victoria (God bless her) is well and gives promise of recovery from her great, great grief, at least so far as may enable her more fittingly to fill her place, as the ruler of a great, loyal and exacting people, her children are all well, and her grandchildren increase with the lapse of time. Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales has been mercifully sustained through a protracted and most severe illness, and has been restored to health, and a measureable degree of strength while the Prince continues to grow in the affections of the people, and is rapidly acquiring that power which will alone prepare him for taking this place so long and so well filled by his mother. Having thus cursorily glanced at a few of the leading incidents of the old world, let us turn our attention for a little to the new, and to matters some of which more nearly concern ourselves. The dark blot upon page 1867 of the history of this continent is undoubtedly the sacrifice—we were going to say *murder*—of a most worthy member of the House of Hapsburg. The brutal butchery of Maximilian, at which civilization stood aghast, adds but another to the long catalogue of bloody deeds committed upon Mexican soil, to the name of liberty. But, turning to matters nearer home, and which more immediately concern ourselves, the year with which we have just parted will be chiefly memorable as that which gave birth to the new nation of British North America, or, as it is called, "The Dominion of Canada." The birth of a nation, possessing within itself all that is necessary to make it great, powerful and self-reliant, with a territory nearly as large as all Europe, with one foot planted firmly on the Atlantic and the other upon the golden strand of the Pacific, with its back to the north pole, and fronting upon the great American Republic, the birth of such a nation must, in itself, considered, form an important epoch in history; but to us it possesses a double interest, destined, as we are, and that we hope, at no very distant day, to form an important province of the confederated Dominion. To our own colony the past year has not been one of great prosperity. The first under union, it has realized in great part our evil forebodings as to the probable consequences of a measure against which we long lifted up our italics. The fresh element forced upon British Columbia has brought with it, as we feared it would, more trouble than revenue, has proved a source of weakness rather than strength, and has entailed evils and losses which will not, we fear, be obliterated by the hand of

Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-eight. Apart from these evils, growing out of an ill-assorted and bawlingly consummated union, the past year has been far from unkind in its dealings with us. Although still suffering from the consequences of the great commercial and monetary depression from which few countries have been exempt, yet the material progress of the Colony has been *enormous*. Old diggings continue with undiminished yield to reward enterprise and toil, while the numerous new diggings discovered or opened during the year give promise of the "good time coming." Nor is the least hopeful feature of our progress to be found in the marked expansion of the agricultural interests of the country observable during the year. A most beautiful harvest has amply rewarded past toil and induced enlarged effort for the future, and from every settlement we hear of the most active preparations for the expansion of that interest which of all others, must have the most intimate bearing upon permanent prosperity. And not only have we been the recipients of much positive good, but it is, perhaps, equally cause for thankfulness that we have enjoyed immunity from possible evil. Our peaceful shores have neither been visited by sword, pestilence nor famine, while the droughts and floods which have devastated neighbouring countries have not visited us. No great calamity has marked the year. Death has been even more sparing of our people than is his wont, and, altogether, the old year has left us better than it found us, in all that tends to material prosperity and ultimate greatness. Recklessness of speculation has been severely checked. Healthy trade and hopeful industry are getting increased elbow-room and legislative encouragement. The darkest hour precedes the dawn. Having struggled through a most trying crisis, we have had our discipline, may we have also its fruits. And now, having buried the past, let us turn hopefully to the future. Who is not wistful to peer into the year before us beyond even the possibilities of human prescience? Who is he who was endowed with the power of seeing to the end of 1868 as distinctly as he can look back upon the beginning of the year just past, would not tremble to interrogate so distant a future? We have just provision enough to enable practice to advance—not enough to paralyze our will. To the extent that we can see into the future, there are good practical reasons for our taking pains to see—beyond that very short distance foreknowledge would kill our best motives. Why, then do we propose to take the bearings of the year before us? Not to prophesy, as some compilers of almanacs prescribe the weather; but simply to note the tendency of things that now are, to draw from them such deductions of probability as may serve our immediate need. On the whole our domestic outlook is promising—the horizon may be pronounced favorable. Eighteen hundred and sixty-seven has not handed over an *unimpaired* estate to his successor. We shall still doubtless feel financial pinchings, the result of past prodigality and mismanagement, and the consequence of the Victoria Customs revenue swindle of 1867 will doubtless be projected far into 1868. But, with the expansion of industrial pursuits, the material enlargement and increased productivity of our mineral workings, we may fairly look for that steady and gradual progress towards wealth and independence which is always more to be desired than sudden riches. But that which more than all else, inspires hope in the future is that greatest event of the past year, the birth of the British American nation, of which we are destined so soon to form a part. All eyes are now eagerly directed to the East, the birth-place of this child of future promise; and although the year upon which we are just entering may not see the flag of the Dominion unfurled on the shores of the Pacific, yet it is not too much to expect that it will see that flag waving over the entire country from Newfoundland to the Eastern base of the Rocky Mountains; and it will be our duty, as it will be our greatest pleasure to stretch out our hand and lift it over that rocky ridge. After all, however, we can see an obligation from the

advantage ground of *le jour de l'an* much better than we can foresee events. What we ought to do is much clearer than what is about to happen. Yet, when we have tollingly surmounted the ridge of a long and perhaps wearisome ascent, it is natural that we should cast an eager look over the country on the other side, and note, as best we may, the outline of its features. That done, we resume our march, giving due heed to the fitting duties of the hour. So it is with the journey of life, national as well as individual. There are occasions when we feel impelled to peer as far as we can into the hazy distance of futurity. We fancy, perhaps, we can make out the general character of the region immediately ahead of us; but our forecasts seldom help us much, whether as men or as nations, in choosing the right road; and we find that a daily adaptation of our duties to our position is the surest and safest way to prosperity and renown. The fairest prospects, we all know, are liable to be suddenly overclouded. For aught we can tell, the incident which will reverse all our anticipations may be occurring at this moment. True it is that, as our great poet has expressed it,

"There is a providence that shapes our ends,
Rough-hew them how we may."

But subject to unforeseen agencies and influences, everything discernible within the compass of 1868 wears to British Columbia a line of promise, and, with less faltering of tone than usual, we may bid one another

"A HAPPY NEW YEAR!"

New Advertisements.

DIARIES

FOR

1868,

FOR SALE AT

G. C. Clarkson & Co.

CUNNINGHAM BROS.

HAVE just received per last steamer, for

CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR

Sandwich Island Sugar,

4 Point heavy Blankets,

Men's Clothing,

Ladies' Woollen Jackets, (very

cheap.)

With a large variety of other Goods.

de2146

NEW MARKET,

CORNER OF

Front Street and Lytton Square,

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

THE undersigned begs to announce that he

has opened a market for the sale of

Poultry, Game, Fish,

&c., &c.

—ALSO—

OYSTERS, CLAMS & CRABS

IN THE SHELL OR OPENED.

Attached to the above establishment is a

LUNCH HOUSE,

Where parties can be accommodated at all

hours, day or night, with Oysters, Clams,

Crabs, Pigs Feet, Game, Coffee, Tea, &c.

O. W. BROWNE

No. 30, 67.

New Advertisements.

AYER'S

MEDICINES.

The peculiar taint or

infection which we

call SCROFULA lurks

in the constitutions of

multitudes of men. It

either produces or is

produced by an en-

feebled, vitiated state

of the blood, wherein

that fluid becomes in-

competent to sustain

the vital forces in their

vigorous action, and

leaves the system to

fall into disorder and

decay. The scrofulous contamination is va-

riously caused by mercurial disease, low

living, disordered digestion from unhealthy

food, impure air, filth and filthy habits,

the depressing vice, and, above all, by

the venereal infection. Whatever be its

origin, it is hereditary in the constitution,

descending "from parents to children unto

the third and fourth generation;" indeed,

it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will

visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their

children." The diseases it originates take

various names, according to the organs it

attacks. In the lungs, Scrofula produces

tubercles, and finally Consumption; in the

glands, swellings which suppurate and be-

come ulcerous sores; in the stomach and

bowels, derangements which produce in-

digestion, dyspepsia, and liver complaints; on

the skin, eruptions and cutaneous affections.

These, all having the same origin, require the

same remedy, viz., purification and invigora-

tion of the blood. Purify the blood, and

these dangerous distempers leave you. With

feeble, foul, or corrupted blood, you cannot

have health; with that "life of the flesh,"

healthy, you cannot have scrofulous disease.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

is compounded from the most effectual an-

tidotes that medical science has discovered for

this afflicting distemper, and for the cure of the

disorders it entails. That it is far super-

rior to any other remedy yet devised, is

known by all who have given it a trial. That

it does combine virtues truly extraordinary in

their effect upon this class of complaints,

is indisputably proven by the great multitude

of publicly known and remarkable cures it

has made of the following diseases: King's

Evil, or Glandular Swellings, Tumors,

Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches and Sores,

Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire,

Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Coughs from

tuberculous deposits in the lungs, White

Swellings, Debility, Dropsy, Neuralgia,

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Syphilis and

Syphilitic Infections, Mercurial Diseases,

Female Weakness, and, indeed, the whole

series of complaints that arise from impurity

of the blood. Minute reports of individual

cases may be found in Ayer's AMERICAN

ALMANAC, which is furnished to the druggists

for gratuitous distribution, wherein may be

learned the directions for its use, and some

of the remarkable cures which it has made

when all other remedies had failed to afford

relief. Those cases are purposely taken

from all sections of the country, in order

that every reader may have access to some

one who can speak to him of its benefits

from personal experience. Scrofula depresses the

vital energies, and thus leaves its victims far

more subject to disease and its fatal results

than are healthy constitutions. Hence it

tends to shorten, and does greatly shorten,

the average duration of human life. The

vast importance of these considerations has

led us to spend years in perfecting a remedy

which is adequate to its cure. This we now

offer to the public under the name of AYER'S

SARSAPARILLA, although it is composed of

ingredients, some of which exceed the best of

Sarsaparilla in alterative power. By its

aid you may protect yourself from the suffer-

ing and danger of these diseases. Purge

out the foul corruptions that rot and fester

in the blood, purge out the causes of disease,

and vigorous health will follow. By its pecu-

liar virtues this remedy stimulates the vital

functions, and thus expels the distempers

which lurk within the system or burst out

on any part of it.

We know the public have been deceived

by many compounds of Sarsaparilla, that

promised much and did nothing; but they

will neither be deceived nor disappointed in

this. Its virtues have been proven by abun-

dant trial, and there remains no question of

its surpassing excellence for the cure of the

afflicting diseases it is intended to reach.

Although under the same name, it is a very

different medicine from any other which has

been before the people, and is far more ef-

fectual than any other which has ever been

available to them.

AYER'S

CHERRY PECTORAL,

The World's Great Remedy for

Coughs, Colds, Whooping Con-

sumption, and for the relief

of Consumptive patients

in advanced stages

of the disease.

This has been so long used and so uni-

versally known, that we need do no more

than assure the public that its quality is kept

up to the best it ever has been, and that it

may be relied on to do all it has ever done.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists,

Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all druggists every where.

MOORE & Co., Agents, Victoria, V. I. Sold by H.

W. SMITH and Dr. JOHNS, New Westminster, and by

every dealer in the Colony.

FOR

GOOD AND CHEAP

CHRISTMAS CAKES,

PIES

.....AND.....

CONFECTIONERY!

Go to the

CITY BAKERY.

JOSEPH SOREL

de18

New Advertisements.

AYER'S

MEDICINES.

The peculiar taint or

infection which we

call SCROFULA lurks

in the constitutions of

multitudes of men. It

either produces or is

produced by an en-

feebled, vitiated state

of the blood, wherein

that fluid becomes in-

competent to sustain

the vital forces in their

vigorous action, and

leaves the system to

fall into disorder and

decay. The scrofulous contamination is va-

riously caused by mercurial disease, low

living, disordered digestion from unhealthy

The British Columbian.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1888.

FROM CARIBOO.

From Mr. John McLennan, who arrived from Cariboo yesterday, we have obtained the following items of news:—The snow was about three feet deep on Williams Creek, and was still falling, although the weather was far from severe. Active mining operations had been commenced in the claims recently dried by the bed-rock drain. In the Lillooet, Cariboo, Welsh, Baldhead, Sheepskin and Sheepshead claims work was going bravely on, and in some good pay was being obtained. Mr. Samuel Widarow, late of this city, had purchased a half interest in the Cariboo, for which he paid \$1000. In the Lillooet rich ground was being worked. The Caldeous and Prince of Wales were paying well, having yielded 12 1/2 oz., and 700z. for the work of the week respectively. Above Richfield the McLaren, Denewood and Nicholson-Bradley were also paying well, while in Stout's Gulet the Tattale and Alturas were giving a highly satisfactory yield.

On Grouse Creek the Plume Company continued to take out big pay, while the Discovery and Fall-rig were doing well. The name of the man killed by a snow-slide, on the 5th Dec. was Robert Radcliff. He was about 32 years of age, and came from Acton, Province of Ontario, Canada. There was no later news from any of the creeks. We are glad but not surprised to learn that the Hon. Mr. Brew has already become respected and esteemed by the miners, and gives the greatest satisfaction as Gold Commissioner.

Sledding is good from Williams Creek to Lytton. Travel to Yale is somewhat impeded by snow; but it was expected that there, too, the road would be in good condition for travel in the course of a few days. In the middle country the weather was intensely cold, the mercury falling 38 degrees below zero at the Green Trench, and 28 below zero at Lake La Haye. Mr. McLennan met no less than four of Barnard's Expresses on their way in; one at Blood, Edwards, a second at Lytton, a third near Hope and a fourth at Harrisonville.

BIG BEAR.

Mr. Thomas Woodside and Mr. J. Johnston, of this city, arrived from Big Bear a few days ago, and have kindly furnished us with the following news:—The snow was about 24 feet deep on French Creek. They claim that all ceased washing. In the Black Hawk and Blue-nose they were drifting. In the latter they came upon a perpendicular wall of bed-rock, and in following along side of it, in what is evidently an old channel, they struck a large tree amongst the roots and branches of which they found some coarse pieces of gold. The tree is about 80 feet from the surface, and is in a wonderful state of preservation. The Daggett Co. had stopped working on the creek, and were drifting in; to the bank, where they were getting 20z. a day to the hand. The Wingdam Co. were drifting, and were taking out from 11 to 20z. a day to the hand. The Discovery Co. were taking out wages.

On McCulloch's creek two companies were working. They had struck an old channel, and were taking out from \$80 to \$100 a week to the man. It is believed they have "got a good thing." The gold obtained in these claims is coarse, many pieces worth \$8 to \$10, and some weighing as much as 2 ounces.

There are about 60 men wintering on the two creeks. The market is well supplied and prices are reasonable. Flour is 22cts; beef 20 to 25c; sugar 50cts; butter (scarce) \$1.50; potatoes 15cts; cabbage, turnips, etc 10cts.

The news we published a few weeks ago from Cairns Creek has been confirmed. The Peter Liberty Co. had struck a stratum of good pay, the bottom of which they had not reached, but it was believed to be of considerable thickness. The members of the company and their friends at once located and recorded fifteen claims. Our informants speak with confidence as to the ultimate result of

ROYAL CLEMENCY.

A petition, signed by some three or four hundred of the residents on Williams Creek, and including, we are informed, the principal Merchants and Miners, was presented to His Excellency Governor Seymour on Thursday last, by Dr. Black. The petition prays His Excellency to exercise his Executive clemency in favor of the man William Williams, who, it will be recollected, was tried at Cariboo by Judge Needham, when he was there last Summer, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment with hard labor, for stealing some gold from a claim. It appears that Williams had borne a good character up to that time, and there was a general feeling that, as the offence was committed while under the influence of intoxicating liquor, the sentence was too severe. Without professing to be in a position to give a distinct opinion as to whether this particular case presents the most deserving subject, it would appear to us that the present season is a most fitting one for the exercise of that Royal Prerogative of mercy graciously delegated to His Excellency by our beloved Queen. It may, indeed be fairly assumed that so large a number of people, living upon the spot and familiar with the man, as well as with the particular circumstances under which the offence was committed, having petitioned for the commutation of his sentence, Williams is deserving of it; and it is to be hoped that, after consulting with the Judge, His Excellency will see his way clear to comply with the prayer of the petition.

MASONIC.

The Annual Meeting of the "Union Lodge, No. 839, F. R." was held on St. John's day, December 27th, when the following officers were duly installed:—

H. W. Smith, W. M.
R. Dickinson, S. W.
A. W. S. Black, J. W.
T. Cunningham, Secretary.
D. Holbrook, Treasurer.
D. B. Hickey, S. D.
J. Franklin, I. G.
P. Hicks, Tyler.

On the following evening the members had a grand banquet in their Lodge, Messrs. Gredley & Arnold, of the Colonial Hotel were the purveyors.

We find in Ayer's American Almanac (now ready for delivery gratis by all the Druggists) the remarkable statement that the temperature of the earth has not diminished more than 1/100th part of one degree Fahrenheit for 2000 years. To our enquiry how he could make such an assertion, Dr. Ayer writes us the following answer:—"Jupiter gives the exact record of an eclipse in his time. This enables us to measure with extreme accuracy the earth's diurnal revolutions since to any eclipse now. Diminution of its heat would by concentration shorten its axis and consequently its time of revolution on its axis. The data show that this change has been only such as I state it, mathematically and indisputably true."—New York Journal.

VICTORIA ITEMS.—The ship Byzan, tian, arrived from Liverpool, having been 241 days out. Of the crew (21 in number) two died of scurvy at sea, and three were prostrated with the same disease, on landing, leaving the Captain, mate, cook and cabin-boy to man the ship. Imperial legislation on this subject has come none too soon. The Hudson Bay Co's ship, Prince of Wales, arrived in 134 days from London, with her crew in good health and her cargo in good order.

PARTY AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.—His Excellency the Governor and Mrs. Seymour gave an evening party at Government House, on Friday. The invitations were, we understand, very general, and the attendance was large.

CHANGE IN THE WEATHER.—Rain commenced to fall on Monday and continued up to our going to press, and the weather is quite mild and open, almost every vestige of winter having disappeared.

NO STEAMER.—The Enterprise did not come up yesterday, and she will not, in all probability, arrive before Friday.

HOSPITAL BENEFIT.—There is perhaps no more fitting season than the present for extending help to the indigent sick. The consciousness that we have imparted the means for rendering one such comfortable even for a day will lend a fresh relish to our own enjoyment. It was proposed by a number of gentlemen to hold a public Soiree and ball at the Rifle Drill Hall this evening for the benefit of the Royal Columbian Hospital, an institution much in need of aid; and so far had the arrangements progressed that His Excellency the Governor and Mrs. Seymour had kindly consented to lend their patronage to the occasion. In deference, however, to a feeling somewhat general, it has been postponed till Monday evening next, which will be "Old Christmas," or "Twelfth Night." The Soiree for the benefit of the Hospital will therefore, we have been desired to announce, be held on Monday evening, and will be under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor and Mrs. Seymour; and it may confidently be hoped that when an opportunity thus presents itself for blending pleasureable amusement to ourselves and sacred duty to our suffering fellow creatures; this community will not be backward in coming forward.

CHRISTMAS DAY passed off very quietly. There was service in Holy Trinity Church and in the Wesleyan Church, both of which were well attended. Bishop Hills took part in the services at Holy Trinity, the Rev. Mr. Hayman preaching an excellent sermon. The performance of the Choir elicited much praise, especially in the Anthem.

STILL IN THE DARK.—Nothing has yet transpired respecting the meeting of the Legislature, although there is a very general impression that it will be called together very soon. It was generally expected that last Saturday's Gazette would shed a ray of light upon the subject; but never a bit of it.

THE MAIL STEAMER.—Nothing is known here as to the movements of the California steamer. Assuredly our mail matters are in a state of glorious uncertainty.

BIRTHS.—At New Westminster, British Columbia, on Christmas day, the wife of Arthur T. Bashby, Esq., Registrar General, of a son.

At Stamp's Mills, Burrard Inlet, on the 15th December 1887, the wife of Mr. J. A. Cotterell of a son.

On Williams Creek, Cariboo, on the 1st December, 1887, the wife of Mr. Andrew Kelley of a daughter.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Liver, Lungs and Kidneys.—A large number of internal malady arise from obstructions, over the removal of which these celebrated Pills exercise the most perfect control; for almost all chronic affections, whether complaint, congestion of the lungs, torpidity of the kidneys, and other functional disorders which cause much prostration, suffering, and if neglected by the foundation of incurable diseases. Holloway's Pills are especially adapted for the young and delicate; their gentle and purifying action places cure; their other medicines. In indigestion, nervous affections, gout and rheumatism, these Pills have raised for themselves a universal fame. They expel all impurities from the blood, and thus restore cheerfulness and vigor.

SOMETHING NEW.—The well known Publishing House of Harper & Bros., New York have commenced publishing a Weekly Paper of FASHIONS called Harper's Bazaar. It is the best thing in the Fashion line yet issued. Each number contains six pages of Plates, besides a sheet of Patterns and ten pages of reading matter. The first four numbers can be seen at G. C. Clarkson & Co's Bookstore, where subscriptions are solicited. Price per year \$7.50, per half-year, \$4.00, to up country subscribers \$8.50 per year and \$4.50 per half-year, postage paid.

If you wish the very best CAMBRIE PHOTOGRAPHS, you must call on BRADLEY & RULOFSON, 429 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

New Advertisements.

FRUIT FOR SALE.

PERSONS wishing to lay in their winter stock of Fruit would do well to send in their orders without delay to the Subscriber, who has every variety of apples and good keeping winter pears, which he will sell at \$2 per box. He has also a quantity of quinces for sale very cheap.

HUGH McROBERTS.

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